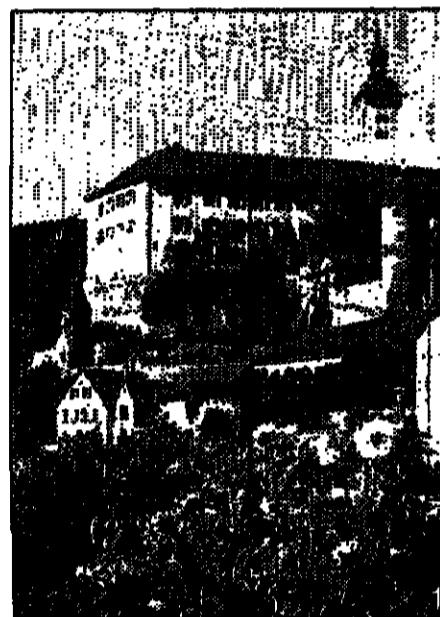


# Routes to tour in Germany

Mannheim  
Heidelberg  
Eberbach  
Gundelsheim  
Rothenburg  
Ansbach  
Nürnberg



1 Gundelsheim/Neckar  
2 Heidelberg  
3 Nuremberg  
4 Rothenburg/Tauber

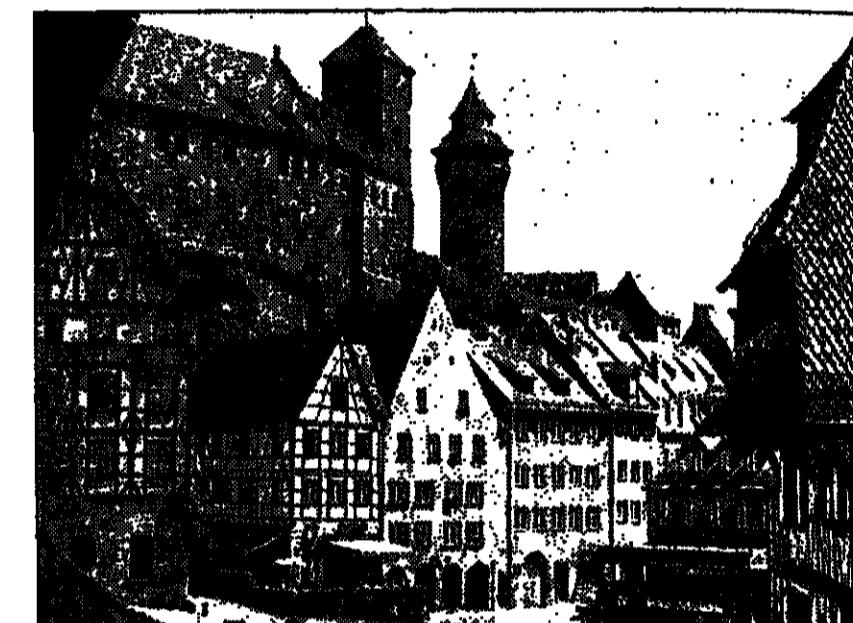


## The Castle Route

German roads will get you there. But why miss the sights by heading straight down the autobahn at 80? Holiday routes have been arranged not only to ensure unforgettable memories but also to make up an idea for a holiday in itself. How about a tour of German castles?

The Castle Route is 200 miles long. It runs from Mannheim, an industrial city on the Rhine with an impressive Baroque castle of its own, to Nuremberg, the capital of Bavarian Franconia. The tour should take you three days or so. We recommend taking a look at 27 castles en route and seeing for yourself what Germany must have looked like in the Middle Ages. The mediaeval town of Rothenburg ob der Tauber is intact and unspoilt. Heidelberg is still the city of the Student Prince. In Nuremberg you really must not miss the Albrecht Dürer House.

Come and see for yourself the German Middle Ages. The Castle Route will be your guide.



**DZT** DEUTSCHE ZENTRALE  
FÜR TOURISMUS EV  
Beethovenstrasse 69, D-6000 Frankfurt/M.

2

# The German Tribune

Hamburg, 28 April 1985  
Twenty-fourth year - No. 1176 - By air

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

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Kohl recalls Bergen-Belsen

Former inmates of Bergen-Belsen gathered with several thousand people this month on the site, now marked by an obelisk, near the town of Celle in Lower Saxony, to mark 40 years since the camp was freed. Chancellor Kohl spoke, saying that the shame for what had happened would remain. (Photo: dpa)

Britain and France went to war in 1939 to defend the freedom of Poland. They had no immediate territorial dispute with Hitler.

Their decision to declare war on the Third Reich was based mainly on the need to defend from totalitarian hunger for expansion the smaller countries' right to self-determination.

It is to Britain's eternal credit that it unflinchingly upheld this wartime objective and more than once rejected peace moves by Hitler.

Britain refused to consider peace terms after the defeat and division of Poland and even after the capitulation of France when it stood entirely alone against a Eurasian land-mass controlled and shared by the two dictators.

That makes it even harder to appreciate how far short of this war objective was the outcome, although it is easy to imagine that in view of Hitler's crimes all efforts were increasingly concentrated on merely defeating him.

But how could the West possibly forget who they had joined forces with to attain this objective? How could it forget that it was Stalin who had enabled Hitler to wage war in the first place?

How, indeed, could it forget that it was Hitler, not Stalin, who broke their pact and forced the Soviet Union to side with Britain, and later America, against Germany?

How could it possibly go as far as to cede eastern Poland to the Soviet Union, virtually ratifying in retrospect the borders agreed by the terms of the 1939 Ribbentrop-Stalin pact?

President Roosevelt, in a combination of self-importance, naivete and

the current anniversary celebrations date back to a decision by the CPSU central committee last June to celebrate VE Day as a feast of liberation in world history second only to the October Revolution.

Externally it presents an opportunity of recalling that the Germans, albeit only Germans in the West, were erstwhile enemies.

Internally it provides a wide range of ways in which to marshal the time-honoured system of special shifts to demonstrate Soviet power and have Moscow acknowledged in the old Byzantine

Continued on page 2

## Germans still in quandary over end-of-the-war anniversary

President Reagan is visiting Germany for three reasons which have little to do with each other:

First, there is the Western economic summit in Bonn.

Then he wants to underline German-American friendship.

The third is to recall the 40th anniversary of the end of the Second World War and the Germans' liberation from Hitler's dictatorship.

Taken individually, each of these would have given Bonn enough problems.

The Western economic summit might suffer from the geographical and perhaps provincial confines of Bonn.

Even for those who are convinced the war's end meant liberation for Germany, there are still the practical difficulties of when, where and with whom to celebrate.

Many, including the Bonn govern-

ment, are still learning the ropes, and now President Reagan has been involved, with inevitable and unfortunate side-effects.

The embarrassments now include a letter from the CDU leader in the Bonn Bundestag, Alfred Dregger, criticising US Senators because some sections of American public opinion happen not to share his, Dregger's, views.

That is one way of creating the impression that bids are under way to make domestic political capital out of the affair.

It would have been best for Bonn and Washington not to have tried to do three things at once.

They would then at least not have been in such a predicament, but now they are, they will probably have no choice but to go ahead with the programme.

They are unlikely to find the going much fun.

Achim Melchers

(Westdeutsche Allgemeine, Essen, 22 April 1985)

**W**hen leaders of the seven major Western industrialised nations meet in Bonn for what has come to be known as the Western economic summit the peace movement and the Greens plan to hold an "alternative summit" as a tribunal to pass judgment on Western economic and military policy.

Bonn being bound to be unsettled, the Social Democrats would like to gain themselves a hearing by holding demonstrations of their own.

The Christian Democrats made their voice heard before the summit when, together with the Catholic and Protestant churches, they held a meeting entitled The Economic Summit and the Third World: Joint Future for North and South?

Yet many Christian Democrats, not to mention people of other party-political persuasions, wondered what the point of this particular exercise was. The CDU, Christian Democrats critically argued, had no need to hold a "happening" of its own on the summit.

The organiser of the meeting, Karl Lamers, replied that the CDU had every good reason for taking the economic summit as an occasion for a closer look at relations between the Third World and the industrialised countries.

Herr Lamers is a Bonn MP and chairman of the CDU development policy committee.

It wasn't just a matter of the future of the developing countries, he said, who were hardest hit by international economic upsets and failures yet not represented at the summit.

The CDU had to demonstrate at the meeting that its development policy was comprehensive, dealing with all the political and economic aspects of Third World issues.

The CDU leader, Chancellor Kohl, was to make this point clear in a fundamental policy address on development policy.

As Bonn Chancellor Herr Kohl has so far been as little inclined to commit himself on development policy as his predecessor Helmut Schmidt, who was a latecomer to North-South policy.

Development policy debates in the Bundestag are usually held late in the evening. Chancellor Kohl, like Chancellor Schmidt before him, tends to be conspicuous by his absence from the rostrum.

Continued from page 1

manner as the East Bloc's liberator. The most the West can do is to recall its resolve (better late than never) to resist Hitler's plans for world dictatorship and to regret that the resolve was abandoned so soon.

1945 was a victory year for democracy but also the greatest-ever defeat for the democratic principle in support of which the West went to war.

In February 1943, Ernst Jünger wrote, the word Stalingrad was often seen chalked on walls in Paris.

"Who knows?" the poet wondered. "Maybe Stalingrad will mark the beginning of the end for the walls of Paris."

Over and above ceremonial routine VE Day remains riddled with contradictions for the West, victory and defeat in one.

Hitler's end may be celebrated and the war dead called to mind. But from then on the questions arise.

*Joachim Fest.  
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung  
für Deutschland, 20 April 1985)*

## ■ WORLD AFFAIRS

### Sideshows promised for the Bonn economic summit

**F**rankfurter Allgemeine

So policy pronouncements have been limited to passages within full-scale general government policy statements.

The churches have for some time been keen to hear more from the Chancellor on development policy. What he had to say in inaugurating the Roman Catholic fund-raising campaign Misereor in 1983 was not enough for churchmen committed on development policy.

For many years the churches and the Christian Democrats have compared notes in detail via the Joint Conference on Church and Development representing Catholic and Protestant aid groups.

The Joint Conference liaises with all major social groups and political parties, including the Greens. Talks are held in private and in small groups.

The public appearance alongside leading Christian Democrats was a departure from the way in which views had previously been exchanged.

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Second, the meeting in itself represented an opportunity for development policy. Influence indeed went so far that the Christian Democrats accepted amendments to the draft of CDU general secretary Heiner Geissler's opening

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## ■ TERRORISM

### Libyan arrested after man is shot dead in Bonn

On Easter Saturday a 29-year-old Libyan, Fatahi el-Tarhouni, shot and killed a 30-year-old fellow-countryman, Gibril el-Denali, in a Bonn city-centre street, seriously injuring two German bystanders. Denali was an opponent of Libyan leader Col. Gaddafi. Tarhouni has admitted his motives were political.

A few hours after the Bonn murder an uneasy suspicion struck officials at the *Bundeskriminalamt*, or Federal CID, in Wiesbaden.

At 8 p.m. it notified the North Rhine-Westphalian Interior Ministry in Düsseldorf that the man arrested and charged with murder, Fatahi el-Tarhouni, could be the same person as a Libyan by the name of Tahouni who for weeks had been known to be planning to kill an opponent of the Libyan regime in Bonn.

He had now done so and clearly been advised by a man who was known to have worked as a gunman for the Libyan regime in Italy.

In a memo wired to all relevant police departments the *Bundeskriminalamt* had warned the authorities well in advance that an assassination was planned.

It had even included a list of 10 people, including Denali, the gunman could well have on his hit-list.

At the same time the BKA said that a Sahib Rashid was likely to be Tahouni's partner.

The authorities ought by this stage to have been warned. Rashid is one of the three men who rank alongside, or may even be superior to, Libyan secret service chief Younis Belgasssem in Tripoli. He is wanted by the Italian police for the murder of another Libyan.

His name was circulated by Interpol and he was arrested by the French police in 1983. When the Libyan authorities virtually held two French citizens hostage, the French authorities eventually deported him to Libya.

The Italian Justice Ministry had beforehand taken good care not to apply to the French for him to be extradited to Italy.

Libyan exiles concluded that Col. Gaddafi's killers were virtually at liberty to move around Western Europe as they saw fit; otherwise foreigners in Libya were likely to be harassed.

At the end of March several former staff members of the Libyan people's bureau, as Libyan embassies are known, in London are said to have met in Brussels to coordinate fresh moves against Libyans in exile.

The conspirators were men who were expelled from Britain after the shooting outside the Libyan embassy in London and are reported by opponents of the Libyan regime to have been in Munich too in the New Year.

Libyan exiles in Germany have come to suspect, by a combination of speculation and inside information, that the *Bundeskriminalamt* maintains fairly close ties with the Libyan authorities.

Suspicious have been known to reach the point at which the BKA is said to have prevented the arrest of a pro-Gaddafi Libyan suspect.

Regardless of such accusations Belgasssem is known to be on good terms

with high-ranking BKA officials and to have helped the German authorities to track down German terrorists trained at Palestinian guerrilla camps.

Decision-making in Libya seems to depend on both the confused domestic situation and political rivalries.

At least seven competing secret service agencies are known to be keen to carry out the Libyan leader's wishes, with priority having been assigned to assassination bids abroad by the Libyan People's Congress, or Parliament.

Stronger domestic opposition, culminating in an attempted coup put down last May, so upset Col. Gaddafi that he ordered the liquidation of opponents who had settled abroad.

Technocrats in his government service evidently first tried to get Col. Gaddafi's opponents extradited, which would have forestalled foreign policy complications.

Belgasssem is said to have given an assurance there would be no more assassination bids in Germany. It was an assurance that was withdrawn at the end of February.

The Libyan authorities had previously sought in vain to cook up offences that would have jeopardised the exiles' status with regard to political asylum.

Denali, for instance, was accused by members of the Libyan people's bureau

of being a member of the Abu Nidal gang.

Despite the assassination of a Libyan exile in Bonn (two German bystanders were also shot and seriously injured) the German government does not want to upset relations with Libya.

Bonner government spokesman Peter Boenisch said the Cabinet had not discussed political sanctions and was not considering breaking off diplomatic ties with Tripoli.

The Libyan chargé d'affaires in Bonn had, he said, denied that his government was involved in the assassination. The assassin claimed to have been politically motivated but to have acted on his own.

Breaking off diplomatic ties would do no good, Herr Boenisch said. Other European countries in similar situations had not found this move beneficial.

But the German ambassador in Tripoli, Rolf Enders, was recalled to Bonn for consultations. He is reported to have applied to the Libyan Foreign Ministry for an official statement on the assassination before leaving.

There was no point in considering counter-measures until the situation had been clarified and accusations proven, Herr Boenisch said.

Parliamentary state secretary Carl-Dieter Spranger of the Interior Ministry in the past referred to "state terrorism" in a similar context. But this time the case cannot be proven and the accusation has not been repeated.

"In all deliberations on how terrorism can be combated and contained," Herr Boenisch said, "the safety of German citizens and the protection of their lives at home and abroad must be given top priority."

At present about 1,500 Germans live in Libya. Their protection must be borne in mind whatever move the Bonn government decided to make.

An Interior Ministry spokesman said



Murder on the streets of Bonn. Inset: the arrested man.

## TECHNOLOGY

### Foreigners step up complaints as Americans put up barriers

#### STUTTGARTER NACHRICHTEN

Security was tight at a scientific conference on photo-optics and laser technology in Arlington, Virginia, this week.

Free access was limited to blue passengers (US citizens only), and the Pentagon gave strict instructions to all concerned that none of the proceedings were to be leaked.

Foreign nationals had to clear almost impossible checks, while many conference papers were immediately classified as highly confidential and not released.

Such secrecy is making people in both the United States and Western Europe

increasingly uneasy.

Other Libyans in exile have been accused of undergoing military training in the Federal Republic of Germany with a view to ousting Col. Gaddafi.

Oddly enough, these accusations are said to have been levelled by two members of the Libyan Opposition jailed in Libya.

They and other Libyans had been in Brunswick for basic technology training until 1983. There they were kept under close scrutiny by both German and Libyan officials.

The assassination of Denali was preceded by constant, specific mentions of the dangers Libyans critical of the present regime faced. Amnesty International repeatedly warned the authorities of the risks run.

Christian Democrats in the Bundestag are now trying to make

the Pentagon has for some time in

an attempt to link research contracts awarded to universities with undertakings not to allow foreign scientists to have

anything to do with the contract.

Since 1982 US scientists have repeatedly complained that visiting scientists from abroad are increasingly being barred from American conferences on subjects such as computers, aerospace and laser research.

Since 1983 the Pentagon has stepped

up attempts to link research contracts awarded to universities with undertakings not to allow foreign scientists to have

anything to do with the contract.

The Freedom of Information Act,

which in principle ensures freedom of access to all official documents in the United States, was drastically reduced in

alarmingly short time.

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lent the Pentagon backing by warning

that if Western Europeans were not

cooperative in strictly abiding by regulations on exports to the East Bloc

the exports might adversely affect the technological advantage enjoyed by the United States.

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German firms are increasingly com-

plaining that they are deliberately and

consistently being barred from basic re-

search projects in the United States.

Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm, the

Munich-based aerospace group, has al-

ready outlined its fears on this point to a

North Atlantic Assembly delegation

which is looking into the subject.

A poll of 21 leading German firms has

revealed complaints of being cut out of work on the latest US prestige project, the VHSIC (short for Very High-Speed Integrated Circuit) programme.

VHSIC amounts to preliminary work on a super-fast new computer, and technology transfer to the West on projects of this kind is currently running at virtual zero.

It has proved extremely difficult to circumvent US restrictions on the relay of data on, say, a Nato frigate that is to be jointly developed.

It was no less troublesome persuading the US authorities to waive regulations requiring the Berlin Senate to regularly brief US agencies in the divided city on the use to which a modern US computer was being put.

The Bonn report doubts whether fear of technology transfer to the East Bloc is the sole idea behind this trend. Washington attorney Werner J. Stein, one of its authors, writes:

"A Pentagon basic research budget rapidly increased in recent years, coupled with contractual transfer restrictions and export controls, is designed to restore and enhance the predominance of American technology in the world."

In view of this national contract policy and the dense array of restrictive regulations the prospects of greater consideration for European companies were not good.

The explosive nature of this development is self-evident. The Bonn government is working on the assumption that German participation in America's SDI research programme will only make sense if an "open exchange of information" is assured.

Bonn does not yet seem to be clear whether this open exchange is going to be possible and how it is to be ensured. But one point is clear in the German capital: there are going to be negotiations to counteract the trend. Klaus-Ulrich Moeller

(*Stuttgarter Nachrichten*, 16 April 1985)

then be asked, for instance, how they reconcile SDI participation with their independent nuclear deterrents.

The aim of SDI research is, in the final analysis, to make tactical and strategic nuclear weapons even politically ineffective.

Reactions in Washington to the WEU conference may then give a clearer idea of the extent to which the Americans are prepared to consider a genuine exchange of technology and a two-way traffic in the arms sector within the SDI research framework.

The self-interest of US industry is well known not to be the only obstacle. The US Defence Department is unlikely to forget in a hurry its fears of leaks between Western and Eastern Europe.

The Pentagon has now been given a say in the export of sensitive technology even to Nato countries in Western Europe.

In the military strategy debate on SDI it must not be forgotten that even swift integration of all available technologies to produce defensive weapons in outer space is unlikely to revolutionise warfare.

Former Nato supreme commander in Europe and US Secretary of State Alexander Haig once noted in a *Handelsblatt* interview that every technological breakthrough in weapons technology has so far been followed by a corresponding counter-system.

"The history of warfare," Mr Haig said, "is one of evolution, not revolution."

Ewald Stein

(*Handelsblatt*, Düsseldorf, 12 April 1985)

## Government is taking a cool approach

that Interior Minister Friedrich Ziemann would be raising the issue at a conference of European Community Ministers responsible for security matters that is to be held in June in Rome.

He would be suggesting improvements in cooperation between Common Market countries. Similar assassinations have been carried out in Britain, Italy and Greece of late.

Herr Boenisch's remarks indicated that Interior Minister Friedrich Ziemann would be raising the issue at a conference of European Community Ministers responsible for security matters that is to be held in June in Rome.

Early in February the *Bundeskriminalamt* was notified that he was planning a murder (but his name was spelt differently), possibly in Bonn.

The man behind the killing was a friend of the victim. The friend-of-friend system is to be bought for

the assassination of a Libyan and a raid on the Libyan people's

embassy, in Bonn.

The killer, Tarhouni, arrived in Germany at the end of January. He had a four-week visa issued because nothing was known against him.

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More people are retiring earlier and the ratio of working people to pensioners is dropping. This means that pension funds need more money. Employment Minister Norbert Blüm is now thinking of increasing the age of retirement in certain circumstances. The government is also considering changing the system of payments so that instead of the current system whereby employers and employees pay equal amounts based on size of salary, company performance would be taken into account. The Social Democrats have proposed a tax on machinery, but Blüm has rejected this. Here Michael Brandt, in the *Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger* and Peter Jentsch, in *Die Welt*, look at the various proposals for altering the pension fund system.

A Social Democrat proposal for a tax on machinery to increase pension fund contributions has been rejected by the Employment Minister, Norbert Blüm.

The "robot tax" proposal would have meant that capital-intensive companies with few workers would have had to pay more than companies with more workers and less machinery.

The SPD's aim is to increase the pension insurance's income. Employers who gave more employment to robots rather than people should not be able to disregard their social responsibilities.

Instead, the government is considering a change in the system.

At present, employers and employees pay equal amounts based on size of pay. But the government is thinking of linking it to production.

A formula using turnover and profits or dividends and deducting cost of materials would be devised.

The idea is not new. Something similar was proposed in the late 1970s by a former SPD Employment Minister, Herbert Ehrenberg, and his state secretary at the time, Anke Fuchs. It was almost unanimously rejected.

Pension insurance has become more delicate a matter in the middle of the 1980s, however. The outlook for the next 10 years is alarming.

It is questionable if a robot tax on employers would save the situation.

Changing the pensions system, a company's competitive position and the labour market are all closely interwoven.

This is what makes a decision so difficult and why the trade unions are so guarded about the problem. Only IG Metall, the engineering union, has shown any sympathy for the robot tax.

In a 1982 resolution, the DGB, the trades union federation welcomed "considerations" in this direction. It would go no further.

Its social affairs committee does not meet again until autumn. Nothing much can happen until then.

The DGB sees the pensions insurance issue as standing delicately on the edge of a precipice.

But it would not go over the top until 1990 when the number of workers would reach a crucial low level in relation to the number of pensioners.

Then it would be time to do something.

North Rhine-Westphalia Employment Minister Friedhelm Färthmann regrets the lack of support from the DGB.

At the DGB headquarters in Düsseldorf it is being asked what the expression "net production" could mean, for instance, in the public service? How could the value of services there be determined?

In remarkable agreement with the

## ■ THE WELFARE STATE

# Solution sought to pension funds' cash shortage

Employers, the DGB wants to avoid anything that could endanger the pension system. Until now employers and employers have contributed equally to pension insurance. The contribution is calculated according to pay or salary. The payment is a component of the individual's pay and entitles the employee to a pension.

Professor Schmähl of West Berlin expressed it in this way: "The employer's contribution is for the account of the employee and the employer's share contributes to the size of the pension."

The robot tax proposal has been criticised by the association of West German pension insurers. The head of the association Kolb fears that if pensions cease to be linked to salary the individual's entitlement to a pension would be endangered.

He added: "The legislators acquire a room for manoeuvre that we can no longer influence."

He came to the conclusion that this would lead to a levelling out of pensions.

Pension insurers take the view that a reduction in the protection given to an employee's pension, paid in over many years, is the main objection to a robot tax.

Just what effect change in the employer's contribution would have, taking into consideration the contribution was governed by

## Later retirement for some is a possible answer

People have more and more leisure time in West Germany, more holidays, fewer working weekends, earlier retirement.

Only two out of every five West Germans are today working. Only forty per cent of West Germans create the material basis for themselves and the other sixty per cent of the population.

There are 6.4 million West Germans between the ages of 58 and 68. A million are working and 100,000 are unemployed. The remaining 5.3 million are in retirement. And this begins "in a man's prime", on average at 58.

Pension insurance shows that on average men go into retirement at 57.9 years of age. The figures show that 49 per cent of new pensioners are on average 54 years of age. The legal pensionable age of 65 is on paper only.

At the same time that the population is in decline life expectancy is on the increase. Males who retire today at the age of 54 have a life expectancy of a further twelve years, women 19 years.

Fewer working people with a shorter working week and working life (on average the working life is 38 years) have to provide for more non-workers.

It is no surprise, then, that Employment Minister Norbert Blüm is thinking of extending working life after 1990.

The SPD and the trades unions have accused him of programming "the dismantling of social achievements".

But how else can the pension burden be shared out? The second question is: how contented is a 54-year-old man who is freed from the obligation of having to go to work?

And it can be asked if working life should not be so arranged as to take into account the individual's requirements, the needs of the company and workers' claims?

net production this would weaken the relationship that has prevailed until now between contribution and pension.

The employer's contribution would no longer be put to the account of the insured person, and consequently would not be regarded as part of the pension paid on retirement.

The Federal Constitutional Court has ruled that the protection offered at law of the employee's share would be reduced if a contribution such as a robot tax was made legal, unrelated to salary.

Kolb believes that cash raised in this way would be at the "disposition of the legislators".

According to Kolb, Basic Law offers protection for pension in a manner similar to the way property protection is given by the law.

This means that legislators have limitations on how they can alter the pension structure.

Just what effect change in the employer's contribution would have, taking

into consideration the firm's competitive position, is hard to say in practice.

Schmähl believes that half the companies in the country would be involved. A change would be very much to the advantage of the processing industries, to the disadvantage of trade, transportation and private service industries.

Schmähl talks of a "global tendency", but he refers also to differences, particularly if various net product figures used.

If a gross net production figure is used the employer's contribution is capital-intensive oil refining industry would increase tenfold.

If a net production figure is used without depreciation, the contribution would only be two and a half times.

Schmähl corrected a widely held assumption on the effect of a robot tax in South America and budget deficits in the United States.

Since the labour of self-employed family members is included in the production figure, the burden on them has been frozen.

Advocates of robot tax have made use of the argument that by setting the "work factor" would be relatively cheaply.

Employers get something from the robot tax. Labour costs can be braked by reducing wage negotiations. The proposal is not meant to do this. Michael Brandt (Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, Cologne, 13 April 1985)

cent say they have no financial worth and only twelve per cent claim that they are not bored.

Finally it is worth noticing that study shows that 80 per cent of those questioned do not want to be "old people" and 56 per cent "pensioners".

Professor Opaschowski said: "The advantages of a modest old age have been stylised into the ideal for a whole generation. No one can expect of a 50- to 60-year-old generation a positive adjustment to a negatively experienced retirement."

In this sense Opaschowski pleads for a flexible working life.

This brings us to the third question. Retirement is a recent discovery. Previously people worked until the end of their lives. In 1889 the pensionable age was 70. In 1916 this was reduced to

Gerontologists maintain that this level is quite arbitrary. In 1970 in America the retirement age was lifted from 65 to 70 — incidentally with a bitter opposition of the 84-year-old AFL/CIO boss George Meany.

Opaschowski does not regard this question as best. He said: "The rules of the moment are not obligatory regulations arranged by employers or legislators but a strong individual approach to working life in the last ten years of a person's working career, which means flexibility of retirement age upwards." Adjustment problems are demonstrated: the greater the freedom there is, the greater the freedom there is to change from working life to retirement.

The ideal position would be to make it possible for a gradual withdrawal from working life. There are attempts to do this in West Germany. In the case of Ferdinand Pieroth, 60-year-olds work five hours fewer a week. Sixty-year-olds up to 67, and in some exceptions beyond that, can carry on working. This system could be of assistance to pension insurance, but above all to those involved.

Peter Jentsch (Die Welt, Bonn, 9 April 1985)

## FINANCE

# International money markets use their imagination

*Frankfurter Allgemeine*

more and more ways of dealing with liquidity problems are being developed on the international money market.

If a gross net production figure is used the employer's contribution is capital-intensive oil refining industry would increase tenfold.

If a net production figure is used without depreciation, the contribution would only be two and a half times.

This is not being done purely because of creativity: serious liquidity problems have been created by the debt

inflation in financial markets. Over 85

per cent of international monetary deals are in dollars.

In the deutschemark is now the world's second-largest reserve currency.

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Heinz Bresel  
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung  
für Deutschland, 28 March 1985)

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because they did not have an official stock market quotation.

This viewpoint meets with little understanding in practice because even US Treasury bonds are traditionally not quoted on the stock market.

Market dealings in fixed-interest government bonds are in any case a typically German speciality, whereas in the dollar market fixed-interest bond rates are simply quoted through from bank to bank.

This difficulty, that of granting only officially quoted securities certain privileges, exists in domestic investment dealings too.

In one respect the Bundesbank goes even further than the commercial banks in the market liberalisation it would like to see come about. It would like to scrap the capital market committee that supervises deutschemark bonds raised by foreign issuing institutions.

The Bundesbank clearly seems to have been prompted to suggest liberalising bond issues by subsidiaries of foreign banks in Germany.

In other words, you can't have one without the other — even if the German capital market were to face extra difficulties.

Herr Kuntze stressed in Bonn that the banking supervision authority agreed everything that wasn't expressly banned was permitted.

But that didn't mean carte blanche for innovations.

The small print is definitely where the difficulties lie in deregulating financial markets. In individual instances the idea of dealing in Ecu's.

French credit facilities, currently amounting to an effective annual interest rate of 13.6 per cent, are too expensive for Soviet principals.

That was why the Franco-Soviet joint economic affairs commission, meeting in Paris, has agreed to use the Ecu as the unit of account in financial transactions between their two countries.

This agreement confirms what for months has been a clearly ascertainable Soviet trend, including activities in Euromarkets.

Herr Pöhl himself had this to say: "I don't believe we must go as far as setting up a free-trade zone for Euromarket transactions along American lines in this country."

If foreign subsidiaries of German banks were to issue notes rather than loans, they were, in his authority's view, to be considered securities that counted as use of the deutschemark.

He Bundesbank used to have misgivings about the deutschemark developing as a reserve currency, partly because it heightened the trend toward revaluation, partly because the bank felt its necessary leeway would be restricted as a result.

Does that amount to partial endorsement of the idea of a Euromarket place in Germany? There were, Herr Pöhl said, to be no more taboos.

**Heinz Bresel**  
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung  
für Deutschland, 28 March 1985)

## Russians seek alternative to the dollar

Moscow is on the lookout for an alternative to the dollar in international business transactions. Bundesbank president Pöhl and other German bankers returned from a visit to the Soviet capital with this rumour some time ago; it has now been confirmed.

**■ TRANSPORT**

## The boss sweeps up as VWs roll (slowly) off the Shanghai line

**Hannoversche Allgemeine**

Between 12 and 15 Santana cars are built each day at the VW Shanghai works. They are put together by hand. But this is only the beginning for this joint Chinese-German project. It is hoped that the works will be able to get into the whole of South East Asia with Santanas, the Audi 100 and with various station wagon models.

It is also hoped that VW motors will be supplied to other motor manufacturers in the region.

Technical director Hans-Joachim Paul says that China has a billion people, and that if in the foreseeable future only one in 10 were to own a car, that would represent a market of 100 million vehicles.

The works is about 40 kilometres, or an hour's drive, from Shanghai, China's second largest city (population: 12 million).

Volkswagen has half the equity. The rest of the DM200 million capital is held by the Bank of China and two Chinese tractor and car firms.

When the premier of Lower Saxony, Ernst Albrecht, visited the works, there was not very much physically for him to see.

Only part of the factory has been built. The paint shop is in operation and production is being carried out in workshops formerly used by a Chinese firm to make the three-wheel cars which are widely used in China.

This is an interesting experience for Germans working on the project. Recently, a departmental head of the manufacturing subsidy, VW Shanghai, was wanted for a meeting. But he was nowhere to be found.

After desperate search, he was discovered on their factory floor — sweeping it. A West German technician asked with some astonishment what the man was doing.

The reply was that the party leadership required him regularly to do manual labour so he would not lose touch with the working class.

The man had followed the party directive with neither difficulty nor complaint.

Paul wants the best and the newest so that production will increase rapidly.

He wants to impress upon the Chinese the VW trade name on giant road-

side posters, a regular feature in major Chinese cities since the new Peking policy of opening up the country and allowing a degree of independence.

Everyone should know who and what VW is.

He is not particularly disturbed by the fact that in this enormous country there are very few roads suitable for motor vehicles, no workshops in the countryside, and that large cities such as Peking, Shanghai or Canton have very few filling stations.

China is on the verge of moving into the future, but for the first stretch of the way into industrial development the bicycle, the hand cart and the omnibus will have to be used.

Paul is unimpressed that Chinese officials, for whom the Santana is being built, are not happy with the car.

The car is narrow at the back and a senior Chinese official wants to sit on the rear seat, if he is being driven, preferably with the dark curtains drawn across the windows.

Volkswagen's man in Shanghai will come up with something. So far almost everything has been shipped out from Europe, sometimes even being sent by airfreight — every screw and every engine, the car bodies, batteries and headlights, every transmission set and all the upholstery, every instrument panel, the car roof and even the car keys.

Up to now only the tyres are made in the People's Republic — on old Metzler equipment that the Chinese dismantled in West Germany and re-assembled in China. But this will all change in this decade. Domestic production will account for 90 per cent of production in five to seven years.

A beginning is being made with equipment to press the car body, because sending these unwieldy parts halfway round the world is very expensive. The plant planned will call for an investment of DM500 million. More than a half, about DM300 million, will be from West Germany, the remainder will be raised in China.

Western reservations were based on possible military and strategic advantages the Russians might gain.

The Schleswig-Holstein Land government favoured the project and the ports of Kiel, Lübeck and Flensburg all entered the race for consideration as the terminal (Travemünde is just a few kilometres from Lübeck).

Paul reminds the supplier industries not to miss the boat. These suppliers will have to invest about 500 million marks but they shouldn't let the chance slip by to get involved.

In autumn, if all goes well, daily production should reach 40 a day.

By 1986 it should be 100 a day and by 1987, 31,000 a year. The labour force will be re-axed for both rail networks.

The best place for this would be Klaipeda because rail wagons with the normal gauge arriving in West Germany could proceed without delay.

In addition the ferries could be used on other routes.

It is obvious that the Russians would not agree to this.

The chaotic organisation of the Soviet railways means that the wagons that can be re-axed are in service all over the Soviet Union, not just on the route to and from Klaipeda.

Even if the total cargo volume carried on the land route were transferred to the sea route the volume would not make full use of the service's capacities as it is at present envisaged.

On the other hand it would only be possible to increase Russian-West German trade by a ferry link if there is a guarantee of continuous cargo traffic in rail wagons.

This would also benefit the West Germans because of their 50 per cent interest in the ferry operation.

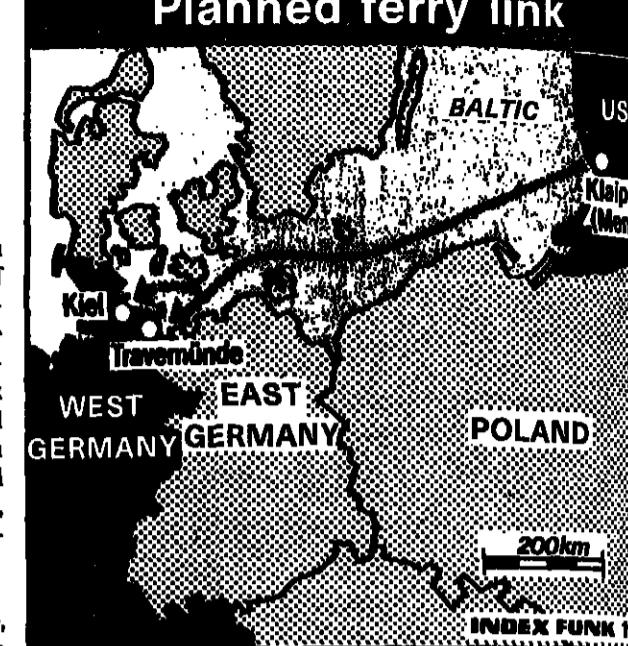
But not everybody favours the project. The military are against it, and the ports of Hamburg and Bremen along with coastal shipping interests fear that they will lose cargo.

Shipping companies are also worried that the Russians will use the link to bring in container cargo for the Far East.

This cargo would be taken to the Far East by the trans-Siberian railway instead of by ship — in part Western European ships.

The Russians have acquired plenty of know-how on how to do this in international liner shipping. *Jan Breit*

(Die Welt, Bonn, 10 April 1985)



## Talks to open with Russians on rail-ferry link across Baltic

Bonn Transport Minister Werner Dollinger has been given the green light to talk with the Russians about setting up a rail-sea link between West Germany's Baltic coast and the Soviet Union. Nato has withdrawn objections to security grounds since it has been announced that the German port involved would be Travemünde. The Soviet Union would use Klaipeda, in the Soviet Baltic republic of Lithuania.

The Russians were the first to show an interest in a Baltic rail-ferry service — they first mentioned it in 1981.

They said their Baltic ports of Klaipeda, in Lithuania, and Tallinn, in Estonia, were overstrained. The more even flow of a ferry service would alleviate this.

It would also lead to expanded trade on both sides and avoid the bottlenecks of road routes through East Germany and Poland.

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(Die Welt, Bonn, 10 April 1985)

**RESEARCH**

## German Spacelab project begins to get into gear

**Frankfurter Rundschau**

The go-ahead has been given for payloads and experiments on board the German Spacelab mission, the D-1, latest for the shipment of 1.3 tonnes equipment to the United States.

A delegation of German Aerospace Research Establishment (DFVLR) officials visited Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm's Farnborough division in Bremen to OK work of the engineers who prepared payload for its mission.

This provision formed part of contractual undertakings entered into more than 10 years ago.

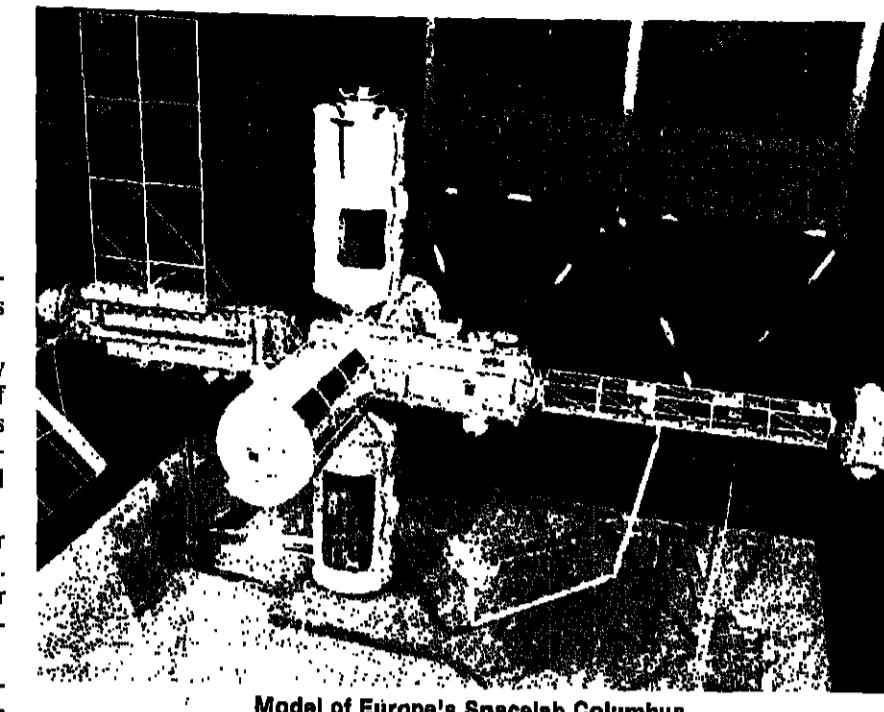
On its D-1 mission Spacelab will fly in almost the same version as in 1983.

The pressurised cabin where astronauts will carry out experiments is again to be housed in the capsule's loading bay. A research platform with a variety of equipment will also be located outside the cabin.

Some of the 70-odd experiments assembled in Bremen have already been flown in space; others are new developments.

They will be supervised by six astronauts, including two Germans, who are to work round-the-clock in shifts throughout the mission.

The Germans are physicists Reinhard Furrer, 44, and Ernst Messerschmid, 39,



Model of Europe's Spacelab Columbus

(Photo: dpa)

They will be accompanied by Wubbo Ockels, 38, from Holland.

Ockels was stand-in for the first German astronaut, Ulf Merbold, in 1983. Merbold is also a member of the D-1 team and training with them.

The materials lab will house three kilos where metals can be melted, new alloys produced and crystals bred. D-1 will even boast a miniature botanical garden.

It will feature watercress roots, maize shoots and aniseed cell cultures. Their growth is to be studied in outer space.

Space shuttle Columbia will be supervised and controlled from Houston as hitherto, but all experiments will for the first time be supervised from an ops centre outside the United States.

It will be the GSOC, short for German Space Operations Centre, in Oberpfaffenhofen, near Munich, which was set up in the early 1970s to monitor German satellites and space probes such as Aeros, Symphonie, Helios and others and is now being converted to handle Spacelab.

Most space experiment staff will be at Oberpfaffenhofen to follow their progress and will in some cases be able to evaluate findings themselves.

They include universities and research institutes and private firms from all over the Federal Republic of Germany. Other experiments are sponsored by Esa, the European Space Agency, Cnes, France's National Space Research Centre, and Nasa.

Facilities include a process chamber where currents, heat and mass movement in melting and solidification processes at zero gravity are to be tested.

Nuclear timepieces and antennas for the Navex experiment are housed outside the pressurised cabin. Navex will test navigation and chronometric synchronisation aimed at accuracy to within about 10 nanoseconds, or billions of a second.

The process is also devised to enable Spacelab's position to be measured within 30 metres.

D-1 will not be a one-off mission. The Bonn Research and Technology Ministry last year began paying Nasa instalments toward the cost of a D-2 mission scheduled for 1988.

D-2 will be designed to reuse the present payload as far as possible. It will also be laid on to give new users access to outer space.

This follow-up mission must be seen in connection with projected European participation in a US space station. In 1988 payloads and operation systems will be tested for Europe's Columbus space station module.

**Peter Seiditz**  
**Wolfgang Brauer**  
(Handelsblatt, Düsseldorf, 11 April 1985)

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Continued from page 7

that Moscow is testing its case with political aims in mind and pursuing a strategy of driving wedges between Europe and America in both financial and arms markets.

The Soviet Union does not pretend to be happy with the pre-eminence of the dollar in world trade. From the Kremlin's point of view its strength is little short of an insult to the rouble.

For political reasons the rouble has been revalued on a par with the dollar and is now vastly and unrealistically overvalued.

The political objective of Soviet financiers, who do nothing unpremeditated or without the approval of political leaders, is a point Western bankers would do well not to lose sight of.

**Peter Seiditz**  
**Wolfgang Brauer**  
(Handelsblatt, Düsseldorf, 11 April 1985)

## ■ LITERATURE

## Ernst Jünger, controversial great loner, sees in 90

## Kieler Nachrichten

**E**rnst Jünger, who celebrated his 90th birthday on 29 March, is one of this century's most controversial German writers.

He has the reputation of being the great loner of German literature and his works have always provoked conflict.

It is often claimed that he has more critics than readers; he is either highly respected and admired or rejected. A compromise is impossible.

The sharp criticism of his views has accompanied him for four decades.

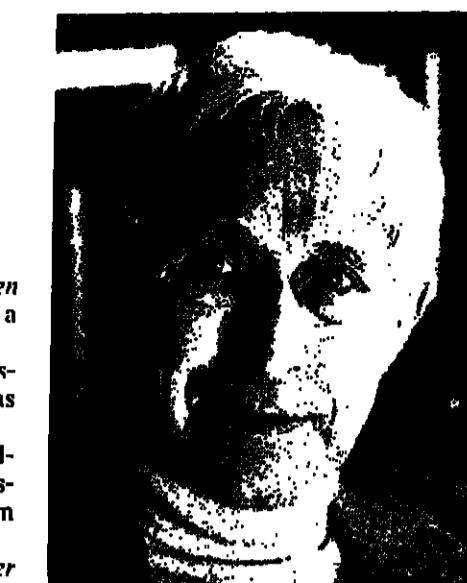
He is often accused of being complacent, unremorseful for some of his past inconsistencies or抗日的 prophetic.

This, it is often claimed, is rooted in his fundamentally anti-democratic attitudes.

A number of writers with left-wing leanings, on the other hand, such as Erich Fried or Alfred Andersch feel that Jünger has courageously accepted personal responsibility, shown chivalry and honesty.

As opposed to the majority of the most prominent German writers during the Nazi era, Jünger decided not to emigrate.

Thomas Mann accused him of living together "with the hangmen".



Ernst Jünger... could not please everyone.  
(Photo: Sven Simon)

principles for a new order, armed solely with the categorical imperative of the heart".

Jünger was a voluntary recruit during the First World War, in which he was injured fourteen times and received the highest military decorations including the *pour le mérite* order.

His almost metaphysical account of his wartime adventures in *In Stahlgewittern* is early proof of a cool and abstract analytical approach to writing.

Jünger already showed himself as someone who was fascinated by the character of war rather than motivated by the vision of overcoming it.

This characteristic can still be found in later works, for example in his book *Die Zwille* written in 1971.

Here, at the age of almost eighty Jünger uses the two-tier metaphor of the

horrific and the sudden to portray younger days. Is it exaggerated to say that Jünger was consistently caught in a web of contradictions?

In the mid-thirties Jünger refused to become a member of the "Section of the Art of Poetry at the Prussian Academy of Arts in Berlin".

During this period he was one of the intellectual supporters of the magazine *Widerstand*, issued by Germany's conservative opposition to Hitler.

In a publication entitled "Hitler German Disaster" the publisher of the magazine, Ernst Niekisch, adopted a clearly anti-Nazi stance.

Jünger's views were never so clearly expressed. The driving force of his existence was to be alone, to deal with self-dissolution processes of geo-social society".

It is therefore absurd to try to blame Jünger for being involved in the events of the Nazi years.

Today, Ernst Jünger is probably more widely read in France than in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Many French readers regard him as the epitome of non-conformism.

Joseph Breitenbach already introduced the German officer Ernst Jünger to André Gide in 1938, and Jünger acquainted with Cocteau and could be found in the studios of Brassaï or Picasso.

Today, Ernst Jünger presents himself as an artist, "on a par with kings and princes", a "man with a mission" of "sacred importance".

These are just a few of the many and reflections which can be found in his book *Autor und Autorenchaft*.

Wolf Schell  
(Kieler Nachrichten, 28 March 1985)

stones could speak the quarries could have whole novels they could write. Exploration of the pharaonic epoch and its works of art always asks the question of the origins of the materials used. The glory of Egyptian works of art stand in glaring contrast to the simplicity of the techniques used.

The exhibition opened in Hildesheim on the 28th of April 1985. The Stones of the Pharaohs -- From the Army to the Work of Art" deviates considerably from the usual way of looking at a work of art. It deals with long-neglected, the materials and how they were obtained.

The exhibition is an inter-disciplinary event of the Geological Institute of Fach University and the state collection of Egyptian art housed in the Berlin capital. The exhibition was financed by the Volkswagen Foundation, however, as part of the Foundation's support for "archaeometry".

A team of geologists, mineralogists and Egyptologists dug in the desert about anything. They visited over four hundred quarries, turning up the sand, hoeing the soil and smoothing the ground surface.

Some of the quarries had, over thousands of years, been forgotten, others in later times used as shrines. Even a few Coptic churches shelter in what were once ancient quarries. The selected workshops with their ravines and caves are now remembered as geological bases. Since 1977 the small and Their Influence on the Intelligence Development of Mankind, was the perfect example and fed the results into a three-volume study of the Kiel data bank. The tests and analyses language which was not published until after his death.

Kavli is a priestly dialect spoken in India. Humboldt also read Sanskrit and the expedition "under oriental conditions". At the opening of the Hildesheim exhibition she reported on the rock samples that had been sent for analysis, even from Leipzig.

He convincingly demonstrated that language is not a utensil but a never-ending activity that makes us human. The objects made of stone that now lie in museums can now be traced back to the quarries from which they came. Mineralogist Rossmore Klemm and

Geologist Dietrich Klemm, Alexander, the scientist, were familiar figures in the "Berlin Enlightenment" and its literary salons.

He published his first essay, on Plato and Socrates, at 20. He studied in Göttingen, the fashionable university, everything from philosophy to law.

Humboldt wanted to prevent nature from being divided into intellect and sensuality. A friend of Goethe's and Schiller's, he was a cosmopolitan humanist who saw every language as having an individual and distinctive world view.

He was born on 22 June 1767, the eldest son of a Prussian court official in Berlin, the city where he was to die aged 67. But inner unrest and frequent change typify his life.

Humboldt was privately educated and considered particularly gifted at languages. He and his younger brother

He took a law degree in 1790 and went into the civil service, but found the

humiliation of Prussia by Napoleon prompted him to return to Ber-

lin.

He eventually arrived in Rome, which

he felt was a "world university," and intensified his linguistic studies.

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The massive sandstone walls of Karl-Werner Schramm's home in Münchreuth, population 300, stand out like a castle in the village.

It is a castle dating back to 1848 and a home from which Schramm, who comes from Bielefeld, defies authority in this small village near Bayreuth in Bavaria.

Bavarians view him with suspicion, first as a Prussian, as north Germans are disparagingly referred to by true-blue Bavarians, and also as a student of such a dubious subject as geo-ecology.

Studying the subject is bad enough. What makes matters even worse is the fact that Schramm, 28, also practises his theory and recycles his domestic waste instead of leaving it to the tender mercies of the garbage men.

He has been at loggerheads with the local authority and decried as an eco-terrorist for the past six months for refusing to take a dustbin or have anything to do with the official refuse disposal service.

The local authority has threatened him with litigation and punitive fines to force him to accept a dustbin he claims he can well manage without.

He opens the door and turns out to be slender and of medium height, wearing jeans and a maroon pullover. He is fair-haired, bearded and has a lean, sad face with a slight grin.

He clearly seems to be more of a Till Eulenspiegel than a Michael Kohlhaas or a Don Quixote; he is a practical joker rather than an untiring campaigner on matters of principle.

"Come on in," he says. He bought the old farmhouse for DM70,000. He and his wife Ute have renovated it in keeping with the original style. The previous owner had it listed as a historic monu-

## ■ THE ENVIRONMENT

# 'Ecological terrorist' battles council over rubbish

## DIE WELT

ment, he explains, to prevent it from being demolished or left to run to rack and ruin.

Where are his eco-dustbins, or raw material containers, as he prefers to call them?

"The compost bin is in the kitchen," he says. "We use it for all food left-overs and other organic waste that is then dumped on the compost heap at the bottom of the garden."

There are small intermediate storage facilities for glass, metal, plastic and miscellaneous waste in the hall. Their contents are sorted in the outhouse.

In the outhouse and the barn there are larger boxes for tin cans (mainly cat food cans), textiles, paper, plastic and special waste (the official euphemism for toxic waste such as spent batteries).

How does he get on with plastic? One of the boxes is full of shampoo bottles, yoghurt breakers and plastic bags that once contained crackers.

"Well," he admits, "plastic recycling isn't properly organised yet. The nearest container for plastic waste is near Munich (two or three hours by car). When I have to go into town I take all the plastic with me on the trailer."



## What is happening in Germany? How does Germany view the world?

You will find the answers to these questions in DIE WELT, Germany's independent national quality and economic daily newspaper.

## DIE WELT

DEUTSCHE FAHRTSEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHES

KOHL: Die Deutschen haben die Kraft zur Erneuerung

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**HORIZONS**

## Church helps cravers beat the burning yearning

**Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger**

**A**Lutheran church group in Hamburg runs courses for people wanting to cure themselves of addictions.

Alcohol and tobacco, of course, head the list of vices, but there are many others: sweets and television, for example. One man even wanted to give up criticising other people.

The aid group runs short-term programmes to get people started on the straight and narrow and long-term programmes to prevent backsiding.

A seven-week programme began on Ash Wednesday under the sponsorship of the church's North Elbe public relations department and *Blickpunkt Kirche* (Church Viewpoint), a Hamburg newspaper.

One who joined up on Ash Wednesday is Herr K., the manager of a firm which has had to dismiss part of its workforce. The experience drove him to drown his sorrows in drink.

A 13-year-old schoolgirl is trying to stop her craving for sweet things. She says she has only just realised how much she consumes "and it is a lot."

She has joined the programme for

*Continued from page 13*

Besides, an end to the problem of lasting traumas in the wake of terror, murder and war is nowhere near in sight, or so psychiatrists say:

"Similar occurrences recur all over the world, even though they may not be as dramatic as they were under the Nazis. Concentration camp experience has taught us to understand what mental repercussions they have."

In view of its historic burden, Professor Peters says, the Federal Republic of Germany ought to play a leading role in psychiatric research into persecution.

Yet so far not a pfennig in public funds has been provided for the project, which is shortly to continue with a symposium.

"The situation is," he says, "that the few people who are looking into a cure for this gravest of wartime wounds inflicted by the German people are having to foot the bill themselves."

*Annette Stankau*  
(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, Cologne, 4 April 1985)

support — she wasn't getting any from her fellow pupils in her efforts to change. They "ask if something is wrong with me."

A woman says her addiction was watching *Dynasty* on the television every Wednesday night.

Letters from the addicted arrive almost daily at the campaign offices. There has even been one from Australia.

The project began several years ago with a few hundred people. By last year more than 10,000 were estimated to have taken part.

Pastor Martin Bethge says people can give up what they want to for as short or as long a time as they want to.

The seven-week programme was a starting point for people to give up something that they had long wanted to give up.

So Passontide, the two weeks before Easter, was used to fire the enthusiasm. It also created a link to former times when fasting over this period was not an exceptional event.

There are no limits to aims people set themselves and not everybody is Christian. One person has personal problems, another wants a rest from the surfeit of the modern state.

What many Christians think is reflected in one sentence: "You cannot feel the passion of Jesus if you are sitting up to the neck in cream."

Letters of encouragement plus a calendar are used to keep the cravers on the right track. The letters spell out the problems involved in giving up a vice, how backsiding to old habits happens and lists possible causes of breakdown of the will.

Expectations are high among the cravers. A man who gave up alcohol admitted freely that alone he didn't have the resolve and the discipline to give up. "I need support."

For those whose addiction is entrenched, much more is needed than a simple short dose of abstinence. The initial letter of encouragement in these cases admits that the project cannot fulfil all expectations. It could only touch on the problem.

One man wrote: "My wife and I are both 73. We have been smoking since our youth. We've tried over the years to give up, but without success.

"My wife has had a coronary and I have had a heart attack. We know the dangers of continuing to smoke but still cannot stop. If you think that you might be able to help us, we would be ex-

*Continued from page 13*

changed and so were the goods."

But it was all a swindle. Both men tricked each other. Valuers reckoned the icons were worth at most 1,000 marks and the sapphires 18,400 marks.

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